

# Licking Halley Courier.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

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Always Cash in Advance.

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WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1922.

WHOLE NUMBER 601.

## Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

ing to take the unfavorable chance, if the favorable one also is theirs and they can retain for themselves a part of the service charges that are nil-form, in good years and bad, with high prices and low.

While, in the main, the farmer must sell, regardless of market conditions, at the time of the maturity of crops, he cannot suspend production in toto. He must go on producing if he is to go on living, and if the world is to exist. The most he can do is to curtail production a little or alter its form, and that—because he is in the dark as to the probable demand for his goods—may be only to jump from the frying pan into the fire, taking the consumer with him.

Even the dairy farmers, whose output is not seasonal, complain that they are at a disadvantage in the marketing of their products, especially raw milk, because of the high costs of distribution, which they must ultimately bear.

Now that the farmers are stirring, thinking, and uniting as never before to eradicate these inequalities, they are subjected to stern economic lectures, and are met with the accusation that they are demanding, and are the recipients of, special privileges. Let us ask what privileges the government has conferred on the farmers. There has been made of Section 8 of the Clayton, Anti-Trust Act, which purported to permit them to combine with immunity, under certain conditions. Admitting that, nominally, this was a special privilege, though I think it was so in appearance rather than in fact—we find that the courts have nullified it by judicial interpretation. Why should not the farmers be permitted to accomplish by co-operative methods what other businesses are already doing by co-operation in the form of incorporation? It is not proper for men to form, by fusion of existing corporations or otherwise, a corporation that controls the entire production of a commodity, as a large part of it, why is it not proper for a group of farmers to unite for the marketing of their common products, either in one or in several selling agencies? Why should it be right for a hundred thousand corporate shareholders to direct 25 or 30 or 40 per cent of an industry, and wrong for a hundred thousand co-operative farmers to control a no larger proportion of the wheat crop, or cotton, or any other product?

The Department of Agriculture is often spoken of as a special concession to the farmers, but in its commercial results, it is of as much benefit to the buyers and consumers of agricultural products as to the producers, or even more. I do not suppose that anyone opposes the benefits that the farmers derive from the educational and research work of the department, or that it gives them in working out improved cultural methods and practices in developing better yielding varieties through breeding and selection, in introducing new varieties from remote parts of the world and adapting them to our climate and economic conditions, and in devising practical measures for the elimination or control of dangerous and destructive animal and plant diseases, insect pests, and the like. All these things manifestly tend to stimulate and enlarge production, and their general beneficial effects are obvious.

It is complained that, whereas the law restricts Federal Reserve banks to three months' time for commercial paper, the farmer is allowed six months on his notes. This is not a special privilege, but merely such a recognition of business conditions as makes it possible for country banks to do business with country people. The crop farmer has only one turnover a year, while the merchant and manufacturer have many. Incidentally, I note that the Federal Reserve Board has just authorized the Federal Reserve banks to discount export paper for a period of six months, to conform to the nature of the business.

Farm Loan banks are pointed to as an instance of special government favor for farmers. Are they not rather the outcome of laudable efforts to equalize rural and urban conditions? And about all the government does there is to help set up an administrative organization to lend a little credit at the national level. Eventually the farmers will provide all the capital and carry all the liabilities themselves. It is true that Farm Loan bonds are tax exempt; but so are bonds of municipal light and traction plants, and new housing is to be exempt from taxation, in New York, for ten years.

On the other hand, the farmer reads of plans for municipal housing projects that run into the billions, of hundreds of millions annually spent on the merchant marine; he reads that the railways are being favored with increased rates and virtual guarantees of earnings by the government, with the result to him of an increased toll on all that he sells and all that he buys. He hears of many manifestations of governmental concern for particular industries and interests. Regarding the railways from inequity is undoubtedly for the benefit of the

country as a whole, but what can be of more general benefit than encouragement of ample production of the principal necessities of life and their even flow from contented producers to satisfied consumers?

While it may be conceded that special governmental aid may be necessary in the general interest, we must all agree that it is difficult to see why agriculture and the production and distribution of farm products are not accorded the same opportunities that are provided for other businesses; especially as the enjoyment by the farmer of such opportunities would appear to be even more contributory to the general good than in the case of other industries. The spirit of American democracy is unalterably opposed, alike to enacted special privilege and to the special privilege of unequal opportunity that arises automatically from the failure to correct glaring economic inequalities. I am opposed to the injection of government into business, but I do believe that it is an essential function of democratic government to equalize opportunity so far as it is within its power to do so, whether by the repeal of archaic statutes or the enactment of modern ones. If the anti-trust laws keep the farmers from endeavoring scientifically to integrate their industry while other industries find a way to meet modern conditions without violating such statutes, then it would seem reasonable to find a way for the farmer to meet them under the same conditions. The law should operate equally in fact, helping the economic structure on one side is no injustice to the other side, which is in good repair.

We have traveled a long way from the old conception of government as merely a defensive and policing agency; and legislative, corrective, or equalizing legislation, which apparently is of a special nature, is often of the most general beneficial consequences. Even the First Congress passed a tariff act which was merely for the protection of manufacturers; but a protective tariff always has been defended as a means of promoting the general good through a particular approach; and the statute books are filled with acts for the benefit of shipping, commerce, and labor.

Now, what is the farmer asking? Without trying to catalogue the remedial measures that have been suggested in his behalf, the principal proposals that bear directly on the improvement of his distributing and marketing relations may be summarized as follows:

First: storage warehouses for cotton, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet the maximum demand on them at the peak of the marketing period. The farmer thinks that either private capital must furnish these facilities, or the state must erect, and own the elevators and warehouses.

Second: weighing and grading of agricultural products, and certification thereof, to be done by impartial and independent public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate underweighing, overweighing, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit.

Third: a certainty of credit sufficient to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner.

Fourth: the Department of Agriculture should collect, tabulate, summarize, and regularly and frequently publish and distribute to the farmers, full information from all the markets of the world, so that they shall be as well informed of their selling position as buyers now are of their buying position.

Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinating and co-operating in such way as to put the farmer on an equal footing with the large buyers of his products, and with commercial relations in other industries.

When a business requires specialized talent, it has to buy it. So will the farmer; and perhaps the best way for them to get it would be to utilize some of the present machinery of the largest established agencies dealing in farm products. Of course, if he wishes, the farmer may go further and engage in flour-milling and other manufactures of food products. In my opinion, however, he would be wise to stop short of that. Public interest may be opposed to all great integrations; but, in justice, should they be forbidden to the farmer and permitted to others? The corporate form of association cannot now be wisely adapted to his objects and conditions. The looser co-operative form seems more generally suitable. Therefore, he wishes to be free, if he finds it desirable, and feasible, to resort to co-operation with his fellows and neighbors, without running foul of the law. To urge that the farmers should have the same liberty to consolidate and co-ordinate their peculiar economic functions which other industries in their fields enjoy, is not, however, to concede that any business integration should have legislative sanction to exercise monopolistic power. The American people are an firmly opposed to industrial or

to political autocracy, whether attempted by rural or by industrialists.

For lack of united effort the farmers as a whole are still marketing their crops by antiquated methods, so by so methods at all, but they are surrounded by a business world that has been modernized to the last minute and is tirelessly striving for efficiency. This efficiency is due in large measure to big business, to united business, to integrated business. The farmers seek the benefits of such largeness, union and integration.

The American farmer is a modern man, modern in the use of labor-saving machinery, and he has made vast strides in recent years in scientific tillage and efficient farm management, but as a business he is in contact with other businesses agricultural is a "one horse show" in competition with high power automobiles. The American farmer is the greatest and most intractable of individualists. While industrial production and all phases of the large commercial mechanism and its myriad accessories have articulated and co-ordinated themselves all the way from natural raw materials to retail sales, the business of agriculture has gone on in much the same fashion of the backwoods of the first part of the nineteenth century, when the farmer was self sufficient and did not depend upon, or care very much, what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the farmer of the funny pages in the hands of sleek urban confidence men who sell him a share in a Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other businesses.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its rolling mills, and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its pipe mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is not only a stabilizing influence, but it is a protective influence. It is a protective influence. It is a protective influence.

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plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so industriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and tested substitute or supplementary mechanism.

They must be careful not to become smothered in their own forms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new devices, and should bear in mind that the general economic system rather than its reckless construction as it relates to them.

### AT THE ROYAL THEATRE

The Passion Play: A Wonderful Production Portraying the Life of Christ.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 17

The Royal Theatre has secured this wonderful reproduction of the famous Passion Play. Hundreds of people spend thousands of dollars to see this Passion Play at Oberammergau, Bavaria. You can see it at the Royal Theatre.

This film shows the history of the life of Christ, the Annunciation, the birth of Christ, the Massacre of the Innocents, the Raising of Lazarus, the Transfiguration, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the Ascension, in fact, all the scenes in the life of Christ.

This six reel film will be put on on the above date as a special, and everybody should seize this opportunity to see this wonderful play.

Royal Theatre, Friday evening, Feb. 17.

### See to It, Boys, That You

Judge J. W. Henry, Judge E. Wells and Ben F. Nickell, of this place and Dr. E. C. Gordon, of Grass Creek, are for Frankfort Sunday to boost for the submission of the road bond to the vote of the people. We have not been able to learn of a citizen of Morgan county who is not in favor of the bond issue.

### Entertains Sunday School Class

Prof. and Mrs. S. H. McGuire entertained the "Count-on-Me" class of the Christian Church Sunday School Friday evening with a surprise. Refreshments were served and music and games were indulged in and the evening was a very enjoyable one. Practically all the class was present.

### Revival Meeting

A revival meeting is being conducted at the Christian church by Eld. T. S. Tinsley, of Anchorage. The meeting began Sunday and will continue indefinitely. Great interest is being manifested, and he is having splendid crowds.

### Tanlae has been an unflinching

source of comfort to millions, throughout the length and breadth of this continent. Have you tried it for your troubles? Edgar Cochran & Co.

### Notice to Contractors

The Morgan County Board of Education will receive bids for the construction of an Auditorium, at West Liberty, Kentucky.

The contractor to furnish all material and complete same. Building to be a frame building one story, 50x70 feet. Plans and specifications may be had by calling or writing to the office of the county superintendent.

### BERNARD E. WHITT

Secretary Board of Education:

Frankfort, Ky., January 27, 1922.

My dear Superintendent:

Under date of January 3, I sent you a letter indicating the books which the State Board of Education has adopted as a basis for the questions on pedagogy for teachers' examinations.

I should have stated that this is the price when the books are ordered in quantities. But if teachers' just order single copies, the price is \$1.45. Please make this known to your teachers.

Very truly yours,

WARREN HAYTON,

State Examiner of Teachers.

I have six copies of the above book for sale. Teachers who want them may get as long as they last or I will order others.

B. E. WHITT,

County Superintendent.

### Notice to Creditors

All persons having claims against the estate of E. W. Howard must present their claims, properly proven, on or before the 30th day of Jan. 30, 1922.

HARRIS HOWARD,

Administrator.

DIXIE.

T. J. Dankel, of Wheelersburg, was in town Saturday on business.

Miss Lucile Little, of White Oak, was shopping in town Monday.

Robert C. Cole was a business visitor in Wheelersburg several days last week.

H. L. Henry, the business merchant, of Index, was in town Saturday on business.

Dr. L. D. Carter reports the birth of a girl to the wife of Lonnie Fairchild, Feb. 5.

Brer Groundhog's reputation as a weather prophet is being sustained by the weather now.

Miss Nannie Steele and Hobart Dennis were the guests of Mrs. Mattie Salyer for dinner Monday.

Misses Ronnie Franklin and Mazie Spurlock left Saturday to attend the E. K. Normal school at Richmond.

Miss Ethel Allen, who has been visiting relatives here for several days, returned to her home at White Oak.

Polk Pendleton, of Elmhurst, was in town several days this week. Polk is getting to be quite an "old magnitude" recently.

Miss Josephine McGuire returned Monday from a five weeks visit with friends and relatives at Lexington and Winchester.

W. S. Potts, of Ironton, was in town several days last week. Mrs. Potts has been here for several weeks visiting relatives.

Tanlae is manufactured in one of the largest and most modernly equipped laboratories in the country—Edgar Cochran & Co.—Advertisement.

Luther Claypoole, of Ezel, was in town Monday and renewed his subscription and had the paper sent to his brother, Edgar, at Strangham, Ind.

Miss Nancy Steele, of town, visited her cousin, Hobart Dennis and Mrs. Mattie Salyer and other relatives of Spaw Creek from Saturday till Monday.

Thousands of weak, run-down men and women have reported astonishing gains in weight from the use of Tanlae. Edgar Cochran & Co.—Advertisement.

on have won the love, confidence and admiration of the people of this vicinity during their stay here, and every person who knows them are interested in their welfare.

Eld. and Mrs. A. O. Allison, who have been in the south for some time, have returned home again. Mrs. Allison's health is slightly improved and hopes are entertained that she will finally recover. Eld. and Mrs. Allison.

W. H. Stacy, of Cannel City, was in town Monday and informed the Courier that he would probably move to Cannel in a few days. He will likely rebuild later on his farm where a house burned last week.

D. R. Keeton has returned from Cincinnati where he has spent a week buying a stock of Gent's Furnishings for his new store. He will open an up-to-date haberdashery in the Sebastian building, and will shortly announce the opening through these columns.

Mrs. Donald Henry and little daughter, Merle, of Malone, and the former's cousin, J. R. Hurst, of Osgood, Ind., paid the Courier office a pleasant call this morning. Mr. Hurst having sent him the paper.

F. D. Craft, of Elder, was a business visitor in town Thursday.

Misses Dora Bernice Little and Crystal Wells, of Cannel, spent Sunday with Claudia McClure.

Leslie Williams and Stanley Bowling, of Florence, spent Saturday night and Sunday with Leonard Salyer.

Ben and W. A. Allen made a business trip over on the River Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Little and little son, Will, and Myrtle Manning, of Cannel, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Allen Sunday.

Mrs. L. C. Elam, who has been very sick, is better.

W. T. Elam made a business trip to Cannel last week.

Mrs. Harris Howard, who has been at West Liberty for a few days, returned home Friday.

Miss Mattie Nickell, of Matthew, was the guest of Miss Hazel Oney Saturday night.

Lee Davis and Bessie Salyer were united in the bonds of matrimony Saturday. We wish them a long, prosperous, happy and peaceful life.

Chandos May was visiting on Big Branch Sunday.

Fred Brown, of West Liberty, visited relatives here this week.

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J. F. Walters, the pastor of this church, has been holding a protracted meeting at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Burton have returned home after a short stay at Taulbee.

Walter Wells passed through here last week enroute to West Liberty.

Mrs. J. A. Oldfield, of Mize, has been visiting relatives at this place.

T. C. May, who has been on the sick list, is improving.

Leslie Williams, of Florence, has been visiting his mother, Mrs. G. V. Salyer.

S. H. May made a business trip to Maytown last week.

W. A. and Ben Allen attended the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. J. M. Oney.

Mattie Nickell, of Harbor, has been visiting her sister at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl attended church here Sunday.

Miss Mary Mae Lacy was shopping at this place last week.

Bennie Lykins, of West Liberty, passed through here Sunday.

W. W. Ferguson, of Ashland, is at the bedside of his daughter, Mrs. Hurler Williams, of Logville, whose condition has been serious since giving birth to a child. Some hopes or recovery is entertained.

A. L. Wingo's barn on Middle Fork, near Joptha, was destroyed by fire. Barn contained about 75 bushel of corn and a large amount of hay and fodder. Fire was thought to be of incendiary origin. It was an up-to-date barn, and Mr. Wingo's loss is heavy. Fire was discovered near 7 o'clock, P. M. and by the assistance of neighbors, rescued property and some machinery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Patrick have moved in the house with Mr. and Mrs. Tharmon Bradley, so that Mr. Patrick will be close to his work.

Married the 22nd inst., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Williams, George Lacy, son of Mrs. Sally Lacy, of Florence, and Mrs. Armilda Conley, of Elamton, widow of Oscar Conley. Nuptial knot was tied by the writer.

John Williams Sherman, of Bellef, and Miss Della Patrick, of Dixie, joined hands in the holy bonds of matrimony, January 20, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Patrick. Nuptial knot tied by the writer. Was witnessed by a number of friends of the contracting parties. They spent the week end with the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Addie Ferguson and Dewey Ferguson and wife, of Bellef, spent the week end with relatives here.

Columbus Bradley moved to Joptha to be close to his logging contract.

Elders Henry Roseberry, Joseph Keeton, R. L. Patrick, B. B. Fannin and others, have been conducting a revival meeting at Fairview school house the past two weeks. Considerable interest is being manifested and about 6 or 8 conversions are reported.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Friley spent Saturday night with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Day, of Elk Fork. They felt somewhat excited over the arrival of an heir at Mr. Day's—Berna. Mr. Friley has in position as traveling salesman for the Old Kentucky Overall Co., of Elizabethtown, Ky.

R. H. FERGUSON.

Rollie Manning, of Illinois, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Alex Maxey is very sick.

Misses Ruth Yicklesimer and Fern Elam, who are attending school at Hazel Green, are spending the week end with their parents.

Janita, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Hill, who has been very sick, is better.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Murphy and daughter, Lillian, were at Ezel to see Mr. Murphy's mother, who is very ill.

Miss Ina Pieratt, who is attending school at Fritchburg, is spending a few

## DODGE BROTHERS

Announce  
A Substantial Reduction in the Price of Their Cars

F. O. B. Detroit

	New Price	Reduction
Sedan.....	\$1,450.....	\$345
Coupe.....	1,280.....	105
Touring.....	880.....	105
Roadster.....	850.....	85
Panel.....	980.....	155
Screen.....	880.....	155

G. W. LESLIE MOTOR COMPANY  
CANNEL CITY, KY

days with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Judge Murphy left for Fitch this week to make their future home.



LICKING VALLEY COURIER

Subscription, \$1.50 a year, . . . . . Always in advance.  
Entered as second class matter April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879.  
Courier Publishing Company, . . . . . Owners  
HOVERMALE & SON, . . . . . Publishers  
L. T. HOVERMALE, . . . . . Editor and Manager  
A. YOUNG HOVERMALE, . . . . . Local news Editor  
Advertising Rates: 25 cents per inch, each insertion. Readers, 7 1/2 cents a line, each insertion. Obituaries, Cards of Thanks, 1 cent a word.  
Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Gone from this life  
Is Abner Breck;  
He asked his wife  
To shave his neck.

Detachable eyelashes are said to be coming in style. Something else to mislay.

The "Old Guard" knew how to get Senator Kenyon appointed him U. S. Circuit Judge.

If you haven't written to your Representative to ask him to vote for the road bond issue, do so at once.

The spirit of good roads is here. The recognition of the value of good roads has dawned upon the people and they are not going to be content until their desire is realized. An awakened knowledge of the benefits of good roads has carried with it the willingness to pay for them. Transportation is recognized to be the big problem in our business lives, and it is only by good highways that this problem can be solved and the markets be brought near enough to make our farming profitable.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

It was demonstrated at the last November election that the biggest influence in Kentucky is the country newspaper. At that election there was submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval two constitutional amendments. Without going into the merits or demerits of the amendments now, it is a fact that every daily newspaper in the State warmly supported both of the amendments and devoted much space and time to their cause. On the other hand, almost every weekly newspaper in the State opposed them. They were defeated by more than 50,000 majority. This is conclusive evidence that the country weekly is read and believed in and has more influence than the daily.

National advertisers are realizing that the country newspaper is in closer touch with the people than any other class of publication, and are increasing their space in them. The country newspaper is coming into its own.

WHY WEST LIBERTY SHOULD HAVE THE SCHOOL

The location of the Northeast Kentucky Normal School will be decided, doubtless, on the question of the greatest advantage to the greatest number of people in the mountains.

Upon that theory West Liberty is entitled to it. Morgan county is located in the center of the group of northeast mountain counties.

It is easily accessible to more mountain counties than any other county in the group.

Morgan county has the best citizenship of any county in the mountains, no foreign or negro population.

It is a good agricultural county and has progressive, up-to-date farmers who produce a surplus.

West Liberty will furnish a big, 20-acre, ideally located campus, with fine, natural drainage.

Morgan county will respond with a liberal money contribution if needed.

The school spirit in Morgan county is better than in most mountain counties.

The clean moral atmosphere of Morgan county and West Liberty is a big factor in our favor. No temptations to demoralize the school. No public works with their inevitable, undesirable following, no foreign element, no negroes.

West Liberty will have four inter-county seat roads when the State program is finished.

ARE THEY PLAYING POLITICS?

When the bill authorizing the submission of a bond issue of \$50,000,000.00 was reported unfavorably, and was read into the calendar over report of the committee, it looked as though the Democrats of the House were playing politics instead of representing their constituents. The Republicans voted almost solidly for it, but enough Democrats voted against it to indicate a concerted plan to defeat it.

It is inconceivable that the mountain representatives would let the question of party politics cause them to keep the question of a bond issue for roads from being submitted to the people, yet in no other way can their vote be accounted for. But the prompt action of the people will doubtless cause those who voted against it to get in touch with their constituents before the final vote is had in the matter. Let us hope so, anyway.

The Democrats of Morgan county have sent delegations, written letters, circulated and sent petitions demanding that our Representative, Mr. May, change his vote and vote to submit the question to the people, and so strong is the sentiment that he can hardly ignore it.

Even the most partisan Democrats of Morgan county condemn purely obstructionist methods, and there is a growing indignation against our Representative for voting to keep the people from choosing.

Mr. May can square himself with his constituents by supporting the measure, for the people can understand that a new member might be guided by party leaders and make a mistake, but now that he knows the sentiment of his people he will commit political suicide if he persists in the face of public opinion.

The Courier is Democratic, but it is not so party-bound as to condone party acts that are disastrous to the common good, and it will protest against the party assuming the attitude of obstructionist.

The Girl a Horse and a Dog

FRANCIS LYNDEN

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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—Under his grandfather's will, Stanford Broughton, society idler, finds his share of the estate, a safe repository for his money, and a safe repository for his money, and a safe repository for his money.

CHAPTER II.—On his way to Denver, the city nearest the mountain, Stanford Broughton, society idler, finds his share of the estate, a safe repository for his money, and a safe repository for his money, and a safe repository for his money.

CHAPTER III.—Thinking things over, he begins to imagine that there may be something in his grandfather's bequest worth while, he begins to imagine that there may be something in his grandfather's bequest worth while, he begins to imagine that there may be something in his grandfather's bequest worth while.

CHAPTER IV.—On the station platform at Atlanta, just as the train pulls out, Stanford Broughton sees what appears to be the identical horse and dog described in his grandfather's will.

CHAPTER V.—Puzzled, he abandons the car, which is wrecked, and escapes on foot. In the darkness, he is overtaken by a girl and her horse, and the dog.

CHAPTER VI.—Broughton's hosts are Hiram Twombly, member of the mine, and his daughter Jeanie. Seeing the girl, Stanford is puzzled, for he has located his property, but does not reveal his identity.

CHAPTER VII.—Next morning, with Hiram, he visits the mine. Hiram asks him to look over the machinery, and he goes to, glad of an excuse to be near Jeanie, in whom he has become interested, and he engages in the first real work he has ever done.

CHAPTER VIII.—Broughton and Hiram get the pump started, but are unable to make an impression on the water. Broughton, apparently an old friend of the Twomblys, visits the mine, and is drawn in to consider of Broughton's giving him fifty-one per cent of the property. Stanford refuses. Then Broughton offers to buy the mine outright for \$50,000. It had cost Broughton's grandfather more than half a million. Stanford again refuses.

CHAPTER IX.—Jeanie cautions Broughton against selling the mine, under any circumstances, and, apparently in a spirit of mischief, allows him to kiss her. After a conversation with Daddy Hiram, Broughton decides he will stick to the property.

CHAPTER X.—Next day, during Stanford's temporary absence from the mine, an enemy, without doubt, Bullerton, wrecks the pumping machinery, and decides to have it put with him next day.

CHAPTER XI.—In the morning he finds Bullerton and Jeanie have disappeared. Apparently, he has been deceived. He decides to look for them. He discovers that his deed to the mine has been stolen, and that he has not been recorded, he has no proof of ownership. Mysterious actions of the dog cause Hiram and Broughton to take the trail in search of Jeanie.

CHAPTER XII.—They find Jeanie's car, abandoned, but no trace of the girl. When they get back to the cabin, Bullerton is there, apparently awaiting their return.

CHAPTER XIII.—Broughton decides to have the man he has seen at the mine, Hiram, and he uses him roughly. Bullerton denies knowing the whereabouts of Jeanie, and he departs vowing vengeance. Broughton orders him off his property, and Hiram fortifies himself in the mine shafthouse and prepares for a siege. Bullerton comes with a crowd of desperadoes and on their refusal to vacate, begins an attack.

CHAPTER XIV.—During the day and night the two successfully defend the shafthouse against attack, including an attempt to drown them out.

CHAPTER XV.—Already ready to give up, Broughton is heartened by Hiram's assertion that the sounds of the firing must have reached West Liberty, and an investigating party will soon appear.

His surroundings during the noisy interlude.

"Great Jehu!" exclaimed the old man—though he was within arm's reach I could make him out only as a dim shadow—"Great Jehu! I—I believe I'm goin' blind, Stannie! I—I can't see nothin' at all!"

"Don't worry," I hastened to say; "I'm in the same boat. We've been looking too long and steadily through those sugar-holes. It'll pass in a minute."

But it didn't pass and presently the voice of my old side partner came again out of the darkness.

"Praps it's cloudin' up some," he suggested in a half-whisper. "I can't see no stars through them 'indowes."

At this I looked toward the window openings, but the interior blackness had blotted them out completely. Almost instinctively I turned back to the door and put an eye to a loophole.

One glance was enough. The trouble, whatever it might be, was with us and not with the sky. The stars were shining as brightly as ever.

"Don't move, Daddy," I cautioned, and then groped my way along the wall and climbed to the top of our warthack breastwork at a point which I guessed to be under the nearest of the two windows.

When I drew myself up and tried to thrust a hand through the opening the mysterious darkness was explained. The window embrasures were stopped up, both of them, on the outside by something that felt like a heavy canvas curtain, though how the curtain was held in place I could not determine. But it was firmly braced in some way. With all the purchase I could get—which wasn't much—I couldn't dislodge it or push it aside.

Making my way back to the door I told Daddy what I had found.

were rubbing and trying to find out what all that noise was about."

"We were not kept very long in doubt as to what the next enemy move was to be. With the cessation of the ton-ton clatter the cattle had grown curiously restless. We couldn't see him, but we could hear him running from post to pillar, sniffing at the cracks and occasionally giving a whining growl. Presently he began to cough and moan; then he came racing back to us, flattening himself to hold his nose to the crack under the door and taking long breaths as if he were half stifled. I stooped to pat him and immediately imagined I was smelling burning sulphur matches.

"Get down here, Daddy, and smell this dog!" I whispered. "Is it old-fashioned matches, or what?"

"Oss said 'was all that the old man needed."

"Gosh-to-gee-whis-brimstone!" he choked; "them devils are sneakin' us out! That's why they stopped up them window holes; so we couldn't get any air!"

There appeared to be little enough time for any defensive move. The enphyziating gas was coming stronger every moment, and any search for its source seemed utterly hopeless. Yet we went at it, coughing and choking, and stumbling over everything in the darkness, as a matter of course.

After all it was Barney who (I remember him with the human person because he certainly deserved it) it was Barney who showed us the devil's doorway. The red glow was now sending enough light through cracks and crevices and the bullet ripples overhead to make our faces dark as a degree or so less than Stygian. Missing the dog for a moment at our common breathing hole, we saw him circling a particular spot in the floor and snuffing at it as if it were something alive.

At that we both remembered that the shafthouse floor was raised a foot or so from the rocky ledge on the down-mountain side, and that the space underneath was partly open. Daddy pointed to the circling dog.

"Barney's got it!" he panted. "They're run their chimney up under the floor!" Then: "Where in Sam Hill did you leave that ax?"

The ax was near at hand and I ran for it. Holding my breath I began to chop madly at the floor planking. By this time the air was so bad that it

was impossible to breathe it, and after a few blows I had to drop the ax and run to the breathing gap. Daddy took his ax instantly, snatching up the ax as I dug it down and hacking away as long as he could hold his breath. When he was forced to make a halt for the life-saving hole in the floor, I ran in again; thus got a couple of the floor planks loose and pried them out.

In the space beneath the open cracked floor we found Bullerton's chimney and, as an old discarded boiler flue, it seemed to be leading up from the bench below. From underneath the deadly thing to muzzling it with one of our wet blankets was the breathless work of only a minute or two; and with the gas-main thus shut off, the air in the shafthouse soon became bearable again. The hole we had chipped through the floor serving as a ventilator through which the cool, crisp night air came rushing in a revivifying blast.

Our first care, after a prolonged silence led us to believe that the rebels had withdrawn to study up some fresh scheme for getting rid of us, was to get a bar and pry our two doors open so that the breeze might blow through and air the place out a bit.

Cloning and barring the doors after the sulphur stench had been reduced to a mere match-box odor, we established our night-watch. Daddy Hiram taking the first trick under a solemn promise to call me at the end of a couple of hours. This time he behaved better, rousing me a little before midnight. He reported everything quiet, and pointed to the sleeping dog as evidence that there were no intruders within snuffing distance.

"Been that way ever since you turned in," he said, meaning, as I took it, that the dog had been resting easy. "You can just keep an eye on Barney. If anything goes to stirrin', he'll know it afore you will."

Nothing did stir; and after Daddy had gone to wrap himself in his damp blankets, I had my work cut out for me keeping awake; in fact, I shouldn't want to swear that I was fully awake during all of the one hundred and twenty minutes that my sentry-ship lasted. No matter about that. Bullerton didn't spring any more surprises on us during my watch; and when I turned the fortress over to Daddy at the "all quiet" report back to him and go to the blankets with an easy conscience.

I had just "dropped asleep," as it seemed to me—though in reality I had slept like a log for more than two hours—when Daddy Hiram came to shake me awake.

"Somethin' done," he announced

quietly, and when I sat up I saw that the coils were moving uneasily from one door to the other, stopping now and then to stand motionless with his ears cocked and his head on one side.

"Barney hears somethin'," I ventured; and a moment later Daddy broke in:

"Huh! It's plain enough for my old ears, now; it's a wagon comin' across the bench."

Now the presence of a wagon on our bench at this early hour in the morning might mean either one of two diametrically opposite things: Our deliverance; or the upcoming of reinforcements for the raiders. We were not left long in doubt. Shortly after the rack-rack of the wagon wheels stopped we heard footsteps, and the hair stiffened on Barney's back. Next we heard Bullerton's voice, just outside and apparently under our window openings.

"Broughton!" the voice called; "can you hear me?"

"So well that you'd better keep out of range!" I snapped back.

"All right—listen. You've got to get out, Broughton—that's flat. I haven't wanted to go to extremes. For perfectly obvious and commonplace reasons I don't want to have to kill you to get rid of you. But we are not going to gentle you any more. You've already hurt four of my men, and two of the four are crippled. The next time we hit you, it'll be for a finish."

"Yes," said I. "You brought the new club up in a wagon, didn't you?"

"He ignored this."

"We could starve you out if we chose to take the time. I know pretty well what you've got to eat—or rather what you haven't got. It's your privilege to take your life in your own hands, Broughton; the rest is up to you. But how about the old man?"

"The old man's a pretty good and able to speak for himself," yapped Daddy. "You do your damndest, Charley Bullerton!"

"All right, once more. You'll hear from us directly, now; and as I said before, we're quite gentling you. That's my last word."

For a time after this the silence, and the darkness, since it was the hour before dawn, were thick enough to be cut with an ax. But the dog was more restless than ever, and we knew that something we could neither see nor hear must be going on. After a while I asked the question that had been worrying me ever since I had heard the wagon wheels.

"What did they bring up in that wagon, Daddy—a flatting?"

"The Lord only knows, Stannie—and he won't tell," was the old prospector's reply, made with no touch of irreverence; and the words were scarcely out of his mouth before a thunderbolt struck the shafthouse.

CHAPTER XVII.

Tit for Tat

That word "thunderbolt" is hardly a figure of speech. The thing that hit us couldn't be compared to anything milder than thunder and lightning. There was a flash, a rending, ripping roar as if the solid earth were splitting in two, and the air was filled with flying fragments and splinters. Air, but the acid, choking gas which filled the shafthouse could scarcely be called air.

"Dynamite—that's what they fetched in that wagon!" gurgled the old man at my side, and I could have shouted for joy at the mere sound of his voice, since it was an assurance that he hadn't been killed outright.

"It's only a question of a little time, now, Daddy," I prophesied. "What you said yesterday—that Bullerton would try to get possession without destroying the property—no longer holds good. He has evidently decided that we've got to be ousted, even at the expense of building a new shafthouse and installing new machinery. Why has he changed his mind, when he knows that he could starve us out in a few days?"

"I've been thinkin' about that, right rightly, Stannie. Shouldn't wonder if somethin' in the wind—somethin' we don't know about."

"Then there's another thing," I put in. "Supposing, just for the sake of argument, that our first guess was right; that he did take Jeanie to Angela three days ago and that they were married there. You know your daughter, Daddy, and I know her, a little. Nobody but an idiot would suppose that she'd live with Bullerton as his wife for a single minute if he strikes himself your murderer."

"It sure does look that way to a man up a tree," admitted the acute old fighter.

"I'm hanging on to the little hope like a dog to a root, Daddy," I confessed. "If I can only keep on believing that they're not married, I can put up a better fight, or be snuffed out—if I have to be—with a good few less heart-burnings."

But at this the old man, who, no longer ago than the yesterday, had seemed to lean definitely toward the non-marriage hypothesis, suddenly changed front.

"Don't you go to bankin' on anything like that, Stannie, son," he said in a tone of deep discouragement. "Charley Bullerton's a liar, from the place where they make liars for a livin', and 'tain't goin' to be no trick at all for him to make Jeanie, and a lot o' other folks, believe that we bowed ourselves up with our own dynamite. No, sir; don't you go to bankin' on that!"

"Then you do believe that Jeanie went with Bullerton?"

"Looks like there ain't nothing else left to believe," he asserted dogmatically. "Look at it for yourself, son: she's been gone three whole days. If she hadn't gone with him—and the good Lord only knows where else she could have gone—don't you reckon she'd've been back here long afore this? No, Stannie; we been losin' the 'wish it was' run away with the 'had to be.' I reckon we just got to grit our teeth, son, and tough it out the best we can."

"The next instalment of this dynamite and absorbing story," "The Girl a Horse and a Dog," will appear in the next issue of the "Courier." If you are not already a subscriber get your name on our list and get the whole story."

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT of MORGAN COUNTY YEAR 1919.

(Continued from last week.)

## REGULAR OCTOBER TERM FISCAL COURT

Arnett, T. H. — Judge August primary  
Arnett, J. B. — Judge August primary  
Arnett, D. B. — Judge August primary  
Allen, Bernard — bridge lumber  
Arnett & Prater — lunacy inquest  
Adkins, Lonnie — work on road  
Arnett, C. D. — right of way for road  
Barker, J. D. — Judge August primary 1919  
Benton, P. M. — sheriff August primary 1919  
Blevins, E. C. — Judge August primary 1919  
Bolin, H. C. — Judge August primary 1919  
Bradley, J. E. — Clerk August primary 1919  
Burton, C. C. — merchandise  
Brown, Boyd — work on road  
Blair, W. G. & Co. — account  
Blair, W. G. & Co. — school books  
Bentley, W. E. — conveying Keeton to jail  
Bolin, R. B. — guarding jail  
Blanton, George — guarding jail  
Back, H. W. — guarding Claude Lykins  
Bradley, J. E. — lumber  
Bays, E. G. — work on court house  
Bradley-Gilbert & Co. — account  
Buckner, Amos — work on road  
Buckner, Loy — work on road  
Buckner, Jesse — work on road  
Blanton, George — work on road  
Blair, W. G. — election commissioner  
Buckner, Loy — work on road  
Bowles, K. J. — in full salary 1919 farm agent  
Casper, Tom Henry — work on pump  
Casper, W. A. — clerk August primary 1919  
Couch, A. J. — Judge August primary 1919  
Carr, J. R. — sheriff August primary 1919  
Cox, G. C. — Judge August primary 1919  
Coldiron, W. M. — sheriff August primary 1919  
Coffee, O. B. — sheriff August primary 1919  
Coffee, I. F. — sheriff August primary 1919  
Cox, G. B. — Judge August primary 1919  
Casper, J. N. — making culvert  
Childers, W. K. — trip to Writley etc.  
Carter, J. S. — building guards etc.  
Cantrell, R. L. — building Dock Cantrell  
Cantrell, R. L. — building Mid Wright  
Cottle, H. G. — guarding jail  
Cottle, J. M. — guarding jail  
Cole, Dick — guarding jail  
Casper, Jess — guarding jail  
Carmell, H. P. — guarding jail and transferring prisoners  
Carter, Will — transferring Claude Lykins  
Casper, Homer — work on road  
Casper, R. L. — work on road  
Casper, T. H. — trip to Writley  
Cole, Dick — three cows work at poor house  
Cottle, John M. — house for two elections  
Cottle, J. H. — building lumber  
Cottle, John Harlan — sinking bridge  
Cox, Jane and Florence — right of way for road  
Cox, H. L. — Clerk August primary 1919  
Cox, H. L. — building etc.  
Davis, Harlan — making bridge sills  
Day, E. W. — trip to Louisville for truck  
Day, Ed — work on county well  
Domestic Engine & Pump Co. — gas attachment  
Dooley, George — work on road  
Day, Ed — two days fiscal court  
Day, E. W. — two days fiscal court  
Davis, Tom — two days fiscal court  
Blair, Mahford — clerk August primary 1919  
Elam, W. W. — Judge August primary 1919  
Elam, Kell — Judge August primary 1919  
Elam, Life — sheriff August primary 1919  
Easterling, T. H. — Judge August primary  
Franklin, Zenus — clerk August primary 1919  
Faulstich, A. H. — lumber  
Freeman, Sherman — team on road  
Gross, Alice — right of way for road  
Geredon, J. F. — sheriff August primary 1919  
Gilliam, Jesse — work on road  
Gulf Refining Co. — gasoline  
Holbrook, M. F. — clerk August primary 1919  
Haney, B. M. — Judge August primary 1919  
Howard, J. B. — clerk August primary 1919  
Howard, B. C. — clerk August primary 1919  
Holbrook, E. A. — Judge August primary 1919  
Holbrook, Leon — sheriff August primary 1919  
Haney, G. W. — Judge August primary 1919  
Higgins, Troy — clerk August primary 1919  
Henry, W. M. — clerk August primary 1919  
Haney, Troy — hauling a road  
Hasey, J. D. — hauling culvert pipes  
Higgins, Troy — team on road 1918  
Henry, C. P. — guarding and conveying Claude Lykins  
Henry, C. P. — machine hie etc.  
Henry, C. P. — house for cement  
Henry, C. P. — fee bill  
Hayes, Jarvey — work on road  
Hay, Willie — work on road  
Henry, C. P. — election commissioner  
Hilton, J. M. — guarding jail  
Henry, C. P. — paid for freight  
Henry, H. H. — merchandise  
Isom, R. H. — Judge August primary 1919  
Johnson, T. H. — sheriff August primary 1919  
Johnson, James — sheriff August primary 1919  
Johnston, H. & Son — lumber  
Keeton, W. M. — work on road  
Keeton, J. T. — work on road  
Kligore, Jesse — clerk August primary 1919  
Kentucky Children's Home Society — appropriation  
Lick, W. L. — Judge August primary 1919  
Lewis, James F. — Judge August primary 1919  
Lewis, John H. — sheriff August primary 1919  
Lacy, H. H. — sheriff August primary 1919  
Lick Saw Mill Co. — hauling culverts  
Lick Saw Mill Co. — hauling freight  
Lewer Saw Mill Co. — lumber  
Lacy, Carl — wood etc.  
Licking Valley Co. — election supplies  
Lacy, Carl — guarding jail  
Lykins, Tom — guarding jail  
Lewis, Grant — trip to Writley  
Lewis, J. H. — account  
Lewis, J. H. — two days fiscal court  
Lykins, J. P. — two days fiscal court  
Lawson, J. S. — election commissioner  
Lawson, J. S. — shop work  
Lester, James — Judge August primary 1919  
Lewis, Green — bridge lumber  
Licking Valley Co. — in full printing 1919  
Murphy, Carl — Judge August primary 1919  
McClure, James H. — Judge August primary 1919  
McKenzie, John — team 1 1/2 days  
McGraw, T. N. — building on road  
McKenzie, Bill — guarding jail  
McKenzie, J. C. — guarding jail  
McKenzie, Bruce — guarding jail  
McGulre, David — guarding Claude Lykins  
Manker, W. H. — account  
Morgan Telephone Co. — for batteries  
McKenzie, Clay — work on road  
Morgan Telephone Co. — phone rent to November 1, 1919

Motley, R. L. — two days fiscal court  
McKenzie, J. A. — poor house claim  
Murphy, Harlan — right of way for road  
Nickell, H. H. — clerk August primary 1921  
Nickell, O. B. — clerk August primary 1919  
Nickell, O. B. — powder, balls, etc.  
Nickell, A. M. — guarding jail  
Nickell, Ren F. — fee bill  
Nickell, R. K. — clerk August primary 1919  
Nickell, H. V. — first six months secretary Board of Health  
Oakley, W. G. — Judge August primary 1919  
Oakley, R. M. — account  
Oney, J. P. — account  
Phillips, G. W. — Judge August primary 1919  
Prater, J. W. — Judge August primary 1919  
Perry, H. G. — team 1 1/2 days  
Pelfrey, J. W. — merchandise  
Roberson, J. W. — guarding jail  
Potter, G. W. — making bridge  
Pelfrey, Irvine — work on road etc.  
Rose, H. C. — lunacy inquest  
Roberts, H. L. — work on court house  
Roberts, H. L. — guarding jail  
Roseberry, R. A. — work on road  
Roberson, J. W. — work on road  
Shockey, J. H. — Judge August primary 1919  
Stinson, J. H. — Judge August primary 1919  
Stacy, C. C. — sheriff August primary 1919  
Strickland, J. H. — Judge August primary 1919  
Short, C. A. — sheriff August primary 1919  
Sherman, John — work on road  
Shott, E. G. — right of way for road  
Sebastian, J. H. — labor and hauling  
Stamper, B. S. — lumber  
Falyer, Emma C. — stove poor house  
Swango, H. C. — guarding jail  
Swango, James — guarding jail  
Standard Printing Co. — account  
Standard Paint and Lead Works — paint  
Sebastian, J. H. — expense conveying Claude Lykins  
Swango, H. C. — account  
Stacy, G. W. — jailer, fee bill  
Stamper, Joe C. — account  
Spurlock, George — damage to land and farming  
Smith, Alice — bringing fyffe to poor house  
Jackett, C. H. — Judge August primary 1919  
Turtler, J. C. — Judge August primary 1919  
The A. Turpentine Co. — paint  
Templeton, L. C. — two days fiscal court  
Vest, Shilo — Judge August primary 1919  
Vest, Henry — clerk August primary 1919  
Wells, Lynn B. — clerk August primary 1919  
Walters, J. F. — Judge August primary 1919  
Williams, John — sheriff August primary 1919  
Williams, A. J. — Judge August primary 1919  
Whitt, M. B. — clerk August primary 1919  
Wright, Alonzo — Judge August primary 1919  
Wells, Leonard — clerk August primary 1919  
Williams, W. W. — Judge August primary 1919  
Wells, M. N. — Judge August primary 1919  
Wright Mercantile Co. — merchandise  
Williams, R. C. — hauling culverts  
Whitt, Boyd — guarding jail  
Williams, Jesse — shop work, Caskey cliff  
Whitt, B. E. — for herons  
Wingo, A. L. — right of way for road  
A. F. BLEVINS FOR PAYROLL INDEX ROAD  
Blevins, A. F. — payroll to Nov. 1, 1919  
Blevins, A. F. — bridge work  
Blevins, A. F. — payroll index road  
Blevins, A. F. — bridge work  
Blevins, A. F. — payroll index road  
Blevins, A. F. — payroll index road  
Blevins, A. F. — payroll index road  
Blevins, A. F. — payroll index road  
Blevins, A. F. — engineer bridge work  
Blevins, A. F. — paymaster index road  
Blevins, A. F. — paymaster index road  
Blevins, A. F. — balance on bridge work  
OFFICERS SALARIES.  
Whitt, B. E. — salary to November 1, 1919  
Sebastian, J. H. — salary November 1919  
Rose, H. C. — salary to December 1, 1919  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to December 1, 1919  
Whitt, B. E. — salary to December 1, 1919  
Sebastian, J. H. — salary December  
Rose, H. C. — salary to January 1, 1920  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to January 1, 1920  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to January 1, 1920 live stock  
Whitt, B. E. — salary to December 1, 1919  
Sebastian, J. H. — salary December  
Rose, H. C. — salary to January 1, 1920  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to January 1, 1920  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to January 1, 1920 live stock  
Stacy, G. W. — in full 1919  
Whitt, B. E. — salary to January 1st 1920  
Rose, H. C. — salary to February 1, 1920  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to February 1, 1920, e.g.  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to February 1, 1920 L. S. I.  
Sebastian, J. H. — salary to February 1, 1920  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to March 1st 1920  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to March 1, 1919 L. S. I.  
Whitt, B. E. — salary to March 1st 1920  
Sebastian, J. H. — salary to March 1, 1920  
Sebastian, J. H. — expense to Frankfort  
Prater, C. H. — expenses to Frankfort  
Rose, H. C. — salary to April 1st 1920  
Rose, H. C. — expenses before Tax Commission  
Sebastian, J. H. — salary to April 1, 1920  
Blevins, A. F. — salary as Engineer  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to April 1st 1920 L. S. I.  
G. W. Stacy, Walter — salary to April 1, 1920  
Whitt, B. E. — salary to April 1, 1920  
Sebastian, J. H. — salary to May 1, 1920  
Gardner, W. M. — 1-2 salary for 1920.  
Rose, H. C. — salary to May 1, 1920  
SPECIAL DECEMBER 31, 1920.  
Davis, Tom — two days fiscal court  
Day, Ed — two days fiscal court  
Day, E. W. — two days fiscal court  
Lykins, J. F. — two days fiscal court  
Commercial Bank — interest and commission on loan  
Coolan, Edgar — account to December 1, 1919  
McKenzie, John A. — keeping county paupers  
Smallwood, Oliver — work on Caskey narrows 84 hours  
Perry, Newell — work on Caskey narrows 105 hours  
R. Scherry, R. A. — work on Caskey narrows 275 hours  
Stacy, C. K. — right of way for road  
Gilliam, Jesse — work on Caskey narrows 25 hours  
Buckner, Life — work on Caskey narrows 75 hours  
Buckner, Jesse — work on Caskey narrows 40 hours  
Cottle, Noah — work on Caskey narrows 15 hours  
Pelfrey, Irvine — work on Caskey narrows 421 hours  
Belcher-Wagoner Pump Co. — pump supplies  
Supply Co. — supplies for pump and engine  
Keeton, W. M. — work on Caskey narrows 60 hours  
Buckner, Amos — work on Caskey narrows 25 hours  
McKenzie, Clay — work on Caskey narrows 251 hours  
Seance, Henry — work on Caskey narrows 70 hours  
Seance, George — work on Caskey narrows 10 hours  
McKenzie, Bill — work on Caskey narrows 32 hours  
Benton, G. W. — work on Caskey narrows 20 hours  
Wells, Joe Roe — fixing bridge Hellamy brand  
Adkins, Loy — work on Caskey narrows 157 hours  
Lewis, Green — bridge labor  
Lewis, L. B. — work on Caskey narrows 40 hours  
Hach, H. W. — expenses to Lexington, Mrs. McCracken  
Keeton, Steve — work on Caskey narrows 40 hours  
Domestic Engine and Pump Co. — repairs for engine  
Casper, Harlan — work on Caskey narrows 70 hours  
Adkins, Orville — work on Caskey narrows 30 hours  
Vaughn, Math — work on Caskey narrows 341 hours  
Casper, H. L. — work on Caskey narrows

Casper, Boyd — work on Caskey narrows  
Sela-tian, J. H. — for truck  
Johnson, Carl — work Long branch road 100 hours  
Johnson, Harlan — work Long branch road 190 hours  
Johnson, Andy — work Long branch road 100 hours  
Johnson, Bill — work Long branch road 190 hours  
Gambill, F. M. — work Long branch road 90 hours  
Adkins, Loy — work Caskey narrows 25 hours  
Whitt, Boyd — work Long branch road 80 hours  
Cantrell, R. L. — lumber for S. L. bridges  
McClain, Jas. M. — conveying Joe Rudd and wife  
Cottle, John M. — for Lee Gross children  
Pelfrey, Irvine — work on Caskey narrows 170 hours  
Coffee, J. W. — bridge lumber  
Vaughn, Math — work on Caskey narrows etc.  
Casper, R. L. — work on Caskey narrows 40 hours  
Adkins, Lonnie — work on Caskey narrows  
Casper, Harlan — work on Caskey narrows 25 hours  
Johnson, Bill — work on Long branch  
Cottle, Noah — work on Caskey narrows 20 hours  
Henry, J. W. — work on bridge  
Landrum, Mattie L. — stenographer fee  
Landrum, Mattie L. — stenographer fee  
McKenzie, Bill — guarding jail  
Swango, J. K. — goods for Jim Ross  
Nickell, Ren F. — expenses to Frankfort  
Gulf Refining Co. — gasoline (duplicate)  
McKenzie, John A. — keeping paupers  
Sebastian, J. H. — expenses to Frankfort, State Aid  
Blevins, A. F. — expenses to Frankfort, State Aid  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to May 1, 1920, E.g.  
Blevins, A. F. — salary to May 1, 1920, L. S. I.

Total Claims Listed \$70,709.47

## FUND IN COUNTY TREASURY 1919.

Jan. 1, Balance \$738.96  
June 2, State warrant 7,336.96  
July 22, Eyer & Co. Note 20,000.00  
Sept. 13, 063.65  
Dec C. P. Henry, Sheriff fees 22,500.00  
Total \$31,240.51

## Confine Chicks-Bar Destructive Animals

An effective, real poultry fence must be made like other fences, with line wires that can be stretched taut and stay wires that support.

### "Pittsburgh Perfect" Poultry, Chicken and Rabbit Fences

are real fences. The electrically welded joints make possible a neat, stiff, one-piece fabric, even with the lower line wires only one inch apart. Lower line wires are so close together as to confine the smallest chicks, and bar rabbits and other animals. Easily erected, economical, durable. A perfected fencing, every rod guaranteed. See us also for farm, garden and lawn fences.



For Sale by  
H. L. HENRY'S CASH STORE  
Index, Kentucky

## Hargis Commercial Bank & Trust Co. JACKSON, KY.

Capital and Surplus, \$110,000.00  
Total Assets, \$1,000,000.00  
Pay 4% on Time Deposits. Solicits your business on the basis of the most liberal terms consistent with sound banking principles.

## IT'S TOO LATE TO GRIEVE

when you look at the embers of what was once your home. It may be tonight that the Fire Devil will wipe you out.

## PROTECT YOURSELF by taking out a policy with NICKELL & SPARKS

Keeton Building  
WEST LIBERTY, KY  
They write you insurance that insures.  
SHOULD YOU DIE TONIGHT  
Is your family protected against want? Provide for your family's future by carrying life insurance.  
LET'S TALK IT OVER RIGHT NOW!

## COMMERCIAL BANK West Liberty, Ky.

Capital and Surplus \$36,000.00  
Resources, over 400,000.00  
THE GROWING BANK.  
We Pay 4 per cent on Time Deposits.  
Floyd Arnett, President. C. K. Stacy, Cashier.  
T. O. Elam, Vice President. Elsie Arnett, Asst. Cashier.

## Shoe Repair Shop

In Basement Carpenter's Store  
All Work Guaranteed

R. W. LYKINS

West Liberty, Ky.

## LAUNDRY AGENCY

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

of

LOUISVILLE

W. E. ADAMS, Agt.

The best work and prompt service.  
Bring your laundry to the Barber Shop.

## DR. L. B. CARTER

Native born citizen of West Liberty, who has been practicing his profession for the last three years at Writley, has now located at

WEST LIBERTY, KENTUCKY, with an office on Main street, now offering his professional services to the people of the town and county.

Chronic Diseases and Minor Surgery a Specialty.

## UP-TO-DATE TREATMENT



## SUFFERING?

Most of the pain we suffer is unnecessary. Why continue to endure it—to sacrifice your youth, beauty, and enjoyment to it?

The combination of simple harmless medicines found in Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

is especially effective in relieving pain without bad after-effects.

For more than thirty-five years sufferers from headache, neuralgia, backache, toothache, sciatica and pains from other causes have found relief by taking these pills. Why don't you try them?

## ASK YOUR DRUGGIST

Ever Mathis J. H. Williams

MATHIS & WILLIAMS

Attorneys at Law.

West Liberty, Ky.

practices in all Courts of the Common.

## FLOYD ARNETT

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office over Commercial Bank

West Liberty, Ky.

## SHOE MENDING

Bring your shoes to me for mending. All work guaranteed. Repair Rubber boots and shoes.

WALTER H. DAVIS.

Give me a trial.

## O. M. OAKLEY DENTIST

WEST LIBERTY, KY

Offices over Nickell Garage

All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

## O. F. HENRY

Pomp, Ky.

Representing

MENDALL WEINSTOCK HAT CO.

of Louisville, Ky.

"LIBERTY HATS ARE BEST."

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I take pleasure in recommending the Colt Lighting plant as entirely satisfactory in every particular and gladly recommend it to any prospective purchaser.

J. C. MURPHY.

## Good Farm for Sale.

Good farm, two miles from West Liberty, 104 acres, two good dwelling houses, orchard, about 6 acres bottom and, hill land lays well. Will sell at a bargain if disposed of at once.

L. T. HOVERMALE.

West Liberty, Ky.

## FOR SALE—13 acres on Wells Hill

12 mile from West Liberty. Good house, cellar, good water, outbuildings. Underlaid with 8 inch vein of coal. A bargain. Address

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West Liberty, Ky.



